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whole suffers from needless errors in proof-reading: *e. g.*, Alemanni, Alamanni; Syagrius, Siagrius; and varying use of capital letters.

As a whole, however, the work will be welcomed by many both in the schools and without. Gregory's varied genius as a writer and as an historical figure is amply illustrated, and much of the *History of the Franks* is now accessible to those who do not read Latin. Others, who desire more, fortunately may consult the more complete translations in other languages which are listed in the bibliography.

A. C. KREY.

Epidemics resulting from Wars. By Dr. FRIEDRICH PRINZING. Edited by HARALD WESTERGAARD, Professor of Political Science in the University of Copenhagen. [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, John Bates Clark, Director.] (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1916. Pp. xii, 340.)

THE author states that a large number of authors have dealt with epidemic disease among the combatants in war, but that this is the first serious attempt to trace the effects of these epidemics upon the civil population involved. While few pictures of the horrors of war have a proper place in a scientific treatise like this, the statistical marshalling of the pestilences of the Napoleonic Wars, or of the siege of Paris, should bring home to the thoughtful the terrible realities of war as vividly as a painting by Verestchagin, or a narrative by von Suttner.

A short reference is first made to the diseases which have most often been connected with military operations, especially during the last century. The interpretation of medical terms becomes progressively more difficult as one goes back into the history of epidemics and this is fully appreciated by the author, who, wisely, has not attempted to determine in all cases the exact nature of the "plague" or "fever" referred to by contemporary writers. It is sufficient to show the extent of the epidemics of the Thirty Years' War without attempting to decide just how much there was of bubonic plague, or of typhus fever, or of smallpox, or to determine what proportion of the typhus fever of the Napoleonic Wars was really typhoid fever. Original sources of information have been consulted as far as possible and, of course, as one approaches the present, these become more numerous and reliable. The amount of work involved in the entirely new study of smallpox in the Franco-German War must have been enormous. The thesis, throughout, is well supported by a large volume of convincing statistical evidence.

A short chapter deals with the somewhat legendary accounts of such matters as the influence of the Crusades in the distribution of leprosy through Western Europe, of the spread of syphilis by soldiers during the latter part of the fifteenth century, and of the extension of typhus fever in the next century as a result of the wars with the Turks. A

more considerable chapter deals with the Thirty Years' War. Though the diagnosis was more accurate than in the Middle Ages, most of the chroniclers were non-medical men, so that the extent of disease is better known than is its nature. The long period covered by these wars and the marching and remarching, not only impoverished the country, but afforded the fullest opportunity for the spread of disease. It has been estimated that from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the people of Germany perished and other countries suffered, too, from the extension to them, particularly, of typhus fever, dysentery, and bubonic plague.

During the Napoleonic Wars the most important disease was typhus fever, which from the frequency with which it appears among troops, has often been called camp fever. Abundance of evidence is given to show how contact with troops, or more often with prisoners, was the starting-point of extensive outbreaks among the civil population.

Particularly interesting is the detailed account of smallpox during and following the Franco-German War of 1870-1871, an account which occupies nearly a third of the work. It is shown how little smallpox there was in Germany at the outbreak of the war, while it had for a year or two been increasing in France and at the beginning of hostilities had become widespread. Owing to lack of vaccination the French army suffered terribly, as did the civil populations, during the sieges of Metz and Paris. A careful study of the different districts and cities in Germany shows most clearly that smallpox was introduced into a large number of places by French prisoners. These foci of infection became the starting-points of a most severe epidemic which ravaged all Germany. Brief reference is made to the Crimean War, our Civil War, after which it is believed that many parts of the North were infected with typhoid fever and dysentery by returning soldiers, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, and other wars in which there is evidence of the infection of the civil population.

Although methods of controlling these diseases have vastly improved, the author points out the necessity of the greatest care during and immediately after the present war, a warning which has been amply justified by the great outbreaks of typhoid fever in Serbia and Asia Minor.

C. V. C.

History of the Jews in Russia and Poland from the Earliest Times until the Present Day. By S. M. DUBNOW, translated from the Russian by I. FRIEDLAENDER. Volume I. *From the Beginning until the Death of Alexander I. (1825).* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. 1916. Pp. 413.)

WHEN, after the conquests of Alexander the Great, Judea became a part of the Hellenistic Orient, and sent forth the "great Diaspora" into all dominions of the Seleucids and Ptolemies, one of the branches of this Diaspora must have reached as far as distant Tauris [the northern coast